REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,243—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	20	Half-yearly	38
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. AGRA, 1,507 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Hearman, as above, on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1878.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 640 Tons, 180 H. P. Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Pa'se Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line having intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

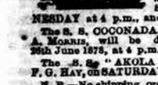
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1878, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMRAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.,

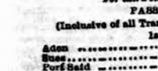
The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. Sr "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£33	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

STEAMER AMBOTO will leave this for RANGOON and MOULMEIN on or about MONDAY, the 24th June.

For Freight apply to

MIRZAMUL SHEWBUX,
Chokshee Bazaar, out of Fort.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, lube, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ANGE PEKOE		1	4
OE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS, AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. Kay and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Iron-bark Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government surveyor, Mr. H. Mail, at Kinson, C. E., Camp, via Jaulpiguri, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 800 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

COCONADA CIGARS!!!

ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.

(Established 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lanka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 5-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further particulars furnished on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) MIRZAPORE ..	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.
„ SUMATRA	2483	450	C. Anderson ...	5th July.
(s) PESHAWUR ..	3781	600	C. A. White	12th do.
„ KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas,...	26th do.

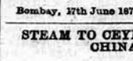
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne...	24th June.
PERIM	3777	600	W. Woolcock ..	8th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker....	22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector...	19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. A very rare opportunity for Ladies, Gentlemen, Foreigners and ships' Commanders, who wish to present curiosities to their friends:—

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade of Indian Works (Shawls, Gowns, Jewellery, Work-boxes, Toys, &c., &c.)

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and on each succeeding days till the whole sale is over (sale commencing every day at 1 o'clock noon) at their new Sale Room No. 4, on the corner of the Forbes and Meadow Street Fort, near the Gazette Office, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee for the estate and effects of Kundamul Manekroy, an insolvent, the whole of the following Cashmere, Benares, Scind, Hyrabad, Delhi and China stocks of various kinds.

N.B.—Messrs. M., J. & Co. have removed from Apollo Steet to their New premises No. 4 Forbes and Meadow Streets, near the *Gazette* Office.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One English built buggy.

One chesnut country bred mare 15-1½.

1 bay English horse by order of Hajee Ahmed Currim and on account and risk of J. M. Rodrigues, Esq. One English built glass fronted brougham.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10	bales grey shirtings.
10	„ dhoties.
5	cases white grenadines.
5	„ spots and stripes.
5	„ brilliants.
5	„ cord checks.
5	„ mull checks.

150 boxes bar soap.

An invoice of round and oblong marble slabs.

On account and at the risk of Sulliman Soomai. 100 Pc Pink Prints, 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, a teakwood cupboard with carpenter's mechanic's, tin-man's and draughtsman's tools, music and other books, wearing apparels, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on MONDAY, next, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and sundry effects belonging to the estate of the undermentioned deceased gentlemen:—

The property of the late Mr. J. Locke Gray, comprising couch, bookshelves, wearing apparels, music and other books, and sundries.

The property of the late Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gurder comprising writing, washing, dressing, and camp tables, wardrobes chest of drawers, sofa couches, chairs, a teakwood, cupboard furnished with carpenters, machines tinman's and draughtsman's tools, wearing apparels, copper utensils, &c.

The property of the late Mr. Thomas Bleasdale, comprising sideboard, washhand and round tables, chairs, dining table, Bengal cots, lady's and gentleman's wearing apparels, table goods, and sundries.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Khutterwady ane near Withulwady.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd July at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Laloobhoy Hurjeewun, and on account and at the risk of Nanabhoy Gunputrao Dheriawara, by virtue of the Power of Sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May 1877.

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khutterwady Lane, near Wittulwady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 40, and assessed under No. 27, containing by admeasurement 561 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dhurumsey Canjee, formerly belonging to Gangjee Furshotum, on the south by the property of Gunputrao Pandurung, on the east by the Khutterwady Lane, and on the west partly by the property of Gunputrao Pandurung and partly by the property of Jaitha Tricum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the under signed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1878.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 35 pp

Price—Four Annas.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1876.

"Sir,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"Thomas Watts."

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of dringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been fully appreciated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed one The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 1st July 1878, the INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC from Moonferabad Junction to Rohri, the I. V. S. Railway trains running into and out of the Mooltan Station of the S. P. & D. Railway.

For Time Bill see separate advertisement.

M. RAYNE, M.I.C.E.,
Mooltan, 17th June 1878. Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES FREDERICK HOAR in our Firm has CEASED, and in future the business of ASQUITH & Co. will be carried on by Mr. FRANK ASQUITH and Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS LORD, under the name of

ASQUITH AND LORD,

to whom all Drafts, Cheques, and Money Orders should be made payable.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO POONA.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST of JULY next, until further notice, the 7-15 a.m. POONA MIXED TRAIN will LEAVE BOMBAY at 9-30 a. m., and will ARRIVE at POONA at 7-15 p.m., instead of at 6 p.m.

And the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN which at present LEAVES BOMBAY at 11 a.m., will LEAVE at 7-30 a.m., and will REACH POONA at 2-30, instead of at 6 p.m.

The times at which these Trains, as altered, will call at intermediate Stations are given in the SPECIAL TIME BILL of this date posted at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 21st June 1878. General Traffic Manager.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 18 OF 1878.

LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing there at Gunneshwady, outside the Fort, and RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE and DINNANATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE, both of Bombay, Merchants, residing there at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business together in Co-partnership under the Name, Style, and Firm LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE AND COMPANY.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

THAKERSEY KHETSEY, GOCULDASS THAKERSEY, LUCKMIDASS VUSSONJEE, and PURSHOTUM DEWJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing there, and carrying on business together in Co-partnership, under the Name, Style, and Firm THAKERSEY KHETSEY, at Manivie Bunder, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the First day of February 1878, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees one thousand and forty-eight, annas eight and pies seven for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees three hundred for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees one thousand, three hundred and forty-eight, annas eight and pies seven, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the sum last above named from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 12th day of February 1878, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, cated the 11th day of February 1878, the following moveable property was attached, namely, twenty-five bags of coffee, marked J. L., in the hands of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and deliverable to the Defendants' Firm of Thakersey Khetsey, wherein they are interested, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

And whereas the said twenty-five bags of Coffee were on the 8th May 1878, pursuant to an Order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated 3rd May 1878, delivered to the Sheriff of Bombay and are now in his possession.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 8th day of JULY 1878, at 12 o'clock noon under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the third day of June 1878, will be put up FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Khudeck, Dumbo Gully, Mandvie Bunder, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the moveable property aforesaid, or in so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each Lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 21st day of June 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THACKURDASS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, 31 Mla.

FOR SALE, a Pair of fine and showy PONIES, also set of DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. Apply to T. BEAUMONT, 1, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—CRICKET TODAY, weather permitting, 2-30 sharp. A to M v. N to Z. C. YOUNG for Cricket Secretary.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.—PICKED UP on the APOLLO BUNDER, last night at 8 o'clock, a SHIPMASTER'S SOLAR TOPI. Apply Sailors' Home.

FOR SALE, Blundell Spence's Fresh Boiled LINSEED OIL at Rs. 10½ per Drum. Apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BANAJEE, 5 Hornby Row.

BROADWOOD & SON'S IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE FOR SALE at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, a splendid instrument, quite new, made expressly for India.

FOR SALE, a sweet-toned Semigrand PIANOFORTE by Broadwood and Sons. Price moderate, Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 28 Meadow Street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

FOR SALE, with or without ARAB HORSE and HARNESS, a BAMBOO CART, fitted with English Axles and Lamps, almost new, and lately varnished. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HEAT—a substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Boilers, and other purposes. Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

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TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... „	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ..... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ..... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... „	16 0	18 8
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 0

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... „	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... „	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

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OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1½ inch	16 0	18 0

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WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	
White Rubber Coats (thin and light)	13 8	or Rs. 20 the suit.
White Rubber Leggings	4 8	
White Rubber Cap	3 8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick, suitable for Rough Wear	17 8	or Rs. 25-8 the suit.
Ditto Leggings	5 8	
Ditto Storm Cap	3 8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

White Rubber Capes (thin and light)	20 0	or Rs. 26-8 the suit.
White Rubber Leggings	4 8	
White Rubber Storm Cap	3 8	
Extra quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes	25 8	or Rs. 33 the suit.
Ditto Leggings	5 8	
Ditto Cap	3 8	

Any of the above sold separately.

DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick 30 0

	Rs. a.
American Leather Cloth (Black and Green) extra thick for Sepoys and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers, 4 feet wide..per yd.	2 0
Ladies' Goloshes .....per pair	3 0
Gentlemen's Goloshes..... „	3 0
Thick Double Twilled Waterproof Sheeting in plain drab, also in drab and check (drab one side, check the other), 60 inches wide .....per yd.	6 8
In Sheets, 7½ feet long, with Eyelets	25 0
Black Oil-Silk for covers of Forage Caps, &c. .....per yd.	5 8

UMBRELLAS.

Black Alpaca (steel ribs) ...Rs. 4-8 and	5 8
Twilled Silk in Black, Brown, and Green (steel ribs) .....Rs. 8 to	25 0

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers. Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

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While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their pat

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 21ST JUNE 1878.

THE only feature in the political advices received to-day is the confirmation of what has all along been a matter of apprehension—the probable prolongation of the Congress negotiations. The state of indecision has lasted so long that people would welcome a definite settlement one way or other, although as we are now placed here business is so restricted that either peace or war would have no great immediate effect.

The heavy rainfall last night and to-day comes most opportunely, and should it prove continuous it would do more than anything else to lend a better tone to trade generally.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams from home report no very special movements. Consols are unaltered at 95¼ and French Rentes at 112¾. The London General Produce Markets are all unchanged, as also are arrival prices for Wheat, and in Seeds we have only to notice a decline of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive and 6d. ex-warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were unchanged, and the Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady and closed with a moderate business doing, prices for Surats being firmly maintained. The day's sales, however, were only estimated at 8,000 bales, and in spot quotations there was no change except an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11¾ cents. per lb., Futures not being given. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876
Thursday's Receipts.....	1,000	600	900
Six days' do.	7,000	6,200	8,200
Total since 1st Sept	4,182,000	3,906,000	4,048,300

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase of £600,000 in the Reserve and £2,000,000 in Bullion, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 39¾ to 40¾ per cent. Not withstanding this the tone of the Money Market is evidently firmer, the rate of discount in the open market on 6 months' Bank Bills having advanced to a level with the Bank rate 2½ per cent. This may be due in some measure to the unfavourable harvest prospects and the consequent probability of a considerable amount of money having to leave the country on payment for foreign corn, but it is not unlikely that the settlement of the Lancashire strike and the prospect of somewhat better business generally may have something to do with it. No axiom in business holds better than that one extreme produces another, and we have already had dull trade and cheap money long enough for a reaction to be due.

Reuter still quotes Bar Silver in London at 53d. per oz., and so far as we can learn private messages confirm this. Shipments of the Metal are advised by wire of £30,000 for this port by yesterday's P. and O, steamer from Southampton.

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1/16 per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been quiet and unaltered. Fours we quote at Rs. 94½ to ¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet but firm. Few transactions of any importance have taken place and values are unaltered, except for Spinning and Weaving Companies, which are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher on the strength of the advent of the rains.

COTTON to-day has been a very quiet market, and we have not heard of a single purchase for export. This is partly due to the quiet advices from Liverpool but mainly to the state of the weather, which necessarily puts a stop to shipping operations. There is no actual change in prices, but the tendency of the market is in favour of buyers.

SEEDS there is no change, Linseed being still quoted at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10, and Rapeseed at Rs. 7-12 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

FREIGHTS are more depressed than ever owing to the stoppage of shipping. For Liverpool the nominal quotation by steamer is 17s. 6d., but the s. s. Berina is reported to have been fixed at 15s. By sailing ship we quote 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per ton. By steamer for the Adriatic ports 25s. and for Genoa 20s., payable here, are the quoted rates.

PIECE GOODS are steadier, and with the rains at last set in sellers seem disposed to hold for higher prices, but buyers wait to see whether the rainfall is general up-country before committing themselves. If it is a very confident feeling prevails that we shall shortly see better markets.

COALS remain quite stagnant and no fresh business is reported, although we hear of more sellers to arrive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th June 1878.

	Open 1,868½ miles. Rs. p.
Coaching	1,06,010 10 0
Merchandize	3,80,799 0 0
Telegraph	749 0 0
Total Rs.....	4,87,558 10 0

Corresponding week last year,

open 1,868½ miles	Total Rs.....	5,80,173 5 1
Decrease.....		92,614 11 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and fifty-three deck passengers.

THE ship FRENCH CHARLES, 1,346 tons, Captain W. W. G. Korne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 21st February, with a cargo of 1,903 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship BRAUN UAMDA, 1,359 tons, Captain M. R. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritious, 29th May, with a cargo of 2,647 bags sugar, 10 cases syrup, 150 casks molasses, 10 cases sundries, and nine deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. TANJORE, 1,402 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sailed yesterday for Australia with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—

Corporal McAnally, wife, and five children, Mr. Russell and a gentleman.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Trentham Hall (s)...	Shaw	Liverpool, May 25.
	Prince Charlie.....	Korne	Liverpool, Feb 21.
	Beaun Tamba	Thompson ...	Mauritius, May 29.
	Calcutta (s).....	Mason	Bussorah.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
21	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman	Melbourne.
	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.

The Steamer Bernina, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
17 Meinam.....	Lequirie	Point de Galle, June 11.
Madras	James	Kyouk Phyoo, June 14.
Queen of the Age ...	Cooper	Bombay, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June 17—Steamers Cydonia, Venice and Japan. Barque Ares.

PASSENGERS.

Per Meinam—Mr and Mrs Bienne, Mrs and Miss Seconde, Mr De Dombal, Mr and Mrs Dunmore, Miss Bonson, Mr Fitzgerald, Mr Stevens, and Mr Farthing.

Per Madras—Dr Thomas, Miss Thomas and two sons, Mrs Critchley, Mr Neal, Mr C B Wood, and Mr Stretton.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Meinam—16th June, 8 S Precureur 120 miles from Sandheads.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
18 City of Canton	.....	London via Coast.
Hydaspes (s)	.....	Calcutta.
19 Navarino (s)	.....	Calcutta.
Henry Miller	.....	Gopaulpore.
Arabia (s).....	.....	Negapatam.
Almora	.....	Rangoon.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Almora :—From Madras to London—Mrs Roland's 3 children, Mrs Atkinson, General and Mrs Cahill, Mr G Murray and Murray and child, Lieut and Mrs Ewarte and 4 children, Miss Sostock, Mr W F Gordon, Surgeon and Mrs Tyrrell and son, Captain and Mrs Mackverty and child, Mr Mr and Miss Wheatley, Mr Winn, and Rev Otto and child.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—20 cases copper sheathing, Bean, Ashly and Co ; 19 kegs iron rivets, 3 casks bolts and nuts, and 10 sheets copper, Fraser and Millet.

European s—3 packages hardware, Essabhoy Tyebally ; 3 casks earthenware, and 2 cases lamps, Soomar Bhima.

Bellona s—200 kegs iron rose nails, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.

City of Baltimore s—1 case glassware, Soomar Bhima ; 4 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s—5 cases hardware, J M Moola ; 8 cases Swiss milk, Bolton and Co.

Bernina s—25 cases champagne, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 1 case blacking, Eabhoy Tyebally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—2 cases hardware, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM VENICE.

Momli s—10 cases beads, Esofally Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana —120 cwts bones, Kadurbhoy Momunjee ; 850 cwts linseed, Govindjee Sewjee ; 480 cwts linseed and 187½ rapeseed, Hurnandl Madhowjee ; 600 cwts rapeseed, Nuppoo Nenasee.

Rajpoot —405 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co.

Olympia s—123 cwts myrabollams, Feel, Cassels and Co ; 2,618 bags rice, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co.

Bernina s—40 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper —100 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co ; 12 bales hides, Sallahhoy Hassonbhoy ; 219 cwts coir yarn and 33¼ cwts coir fibres, Treecomdass Lowjee.

Travancore s—564 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee ; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co ; 8 bales dropping cotton, 1 cwse M of P shells, 49 cwts coffee, 10 cwts walla and 1½ cwts sandalwood, Allimahomed Hassum.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 cwts tamarind, C Grondona.

FOR NAPLES.

Assiria s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Algitha s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 85 bales cotton, Mahamedbhoy Nensey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—24 cwts wax, and 25 cwts senna leaves, Yobin Ching ; 18 cwts cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 2 cases cochineal, Dadardina Mowjee ; 19 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Allaibhboy ; 51 bales twist, E L Mookchund ; 50 bales twist, Ebrim Noordin and Co ; 23 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhboy ; 14 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 171 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elliss ; 51 chests opium, Hajee Adom Remall and Co ; 4 cases fishmaws, Shurifbhoy Jaffer and Co ; 12 cases sharkfins, Feerbhoy Dawjee ; 3¾ cwts cloves ; 4 cwts E teeth and 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 23 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—22 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 28 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 9 chests opium, Samermull Sobhagmull ; 94 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 13 chests opium, Veneechund Joitadass ; 17½ chests opium, Roognath Juggonath ; 12 chests opium, E S Sassoon.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 22.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Justice BAYLEY.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

182-76—Pestonjee K (for pauper)—Mahomed Khan Abusi Khan and another vs Abdool Satar Hajee M and others—Crawford and B—Part heard.

247-77—Jefferson and P—Moga Jupa vs Babool Balajee—Balkrishna and B.

Re Aga Mahomed Rahim (an insolvent)—M H Khan, C A Turner vs Henry Randel C.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co—Macfarlane and Green.—Part heard.

718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Yumnallee Withuldas and another vs Hurjeevan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane, G, Ardaseer H, Muljee and B.

756-77—Shaburjee and T—Kursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Kessowjee Jadwjee—Crigie, Lynch and O.

43 78—J C Cama—Ambalai vs Tatia Ayljee—Nanu and H.

268-77—Muljee and B—M B Parbhaya and another vs Moses Reubin P—Balkrishna and B.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothur Sensay—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 19.

Hoggan, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Rajkote.

JUNE 20.

Clerk, Capt, Madras Coorg Survey, on sick leave, from Madras

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Greig, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.
Smyth, Capt, 17th Regt, on leave, to England.
Nisbett, Lieut, 60th Rifles, on duty, to England.
Clerk, Capt, Madras Coorg Survey, on sick leave, to England.
Good, Capt, 5th Infantry H C, on leave, to Aden.
Machay, Lieut, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Trench, Capt, R A, on duty, to England.
Drummond, Lieut Col, 1st Goorkha Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 21.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg B L Dutt and J MacGregor respectively delivered over and received medical charge of the Jail at Aden on the 29th ult.

Surg B L Dutt and J MacGregor respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Hospital at Aden on the 29th ult.

Surg-Major Ross is temporarily appointed to perform the Civil medical duties at Satara from 11th ult, in addition to his Military duties.

The Hon'ble E W Ravenscroft, CSI, resumed charge of his duties as Chief Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Depts of the 18th inst.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 15.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to accept the resignation of the service of Surgeon B-M Tincler, attached to the 51st Regiment.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Gordon, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant.

22nd N I—Lieut Newton, R A, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

9th Regt.-Lieut Townshend to be Captain.

67th Regt, Captain L N Mosse to be Major.

Captain B Blood R E, having completed a tour of Indian service, will proceed to England, and report himself on arrival.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Captain S G Smyth, R A, to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

6th Dragoon Guards 2nd Lieut Long, to Mussoorie, from 18th May to 15th October, on medical certificate.

43rd Foot—Lieut Prichard, to England, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Lieut Preston to Naina Tal, from 2nd June to 2nd October, on medical certificate.

General List, Cavalr y Captain F W Macmullen, to Mussoorie, from 15th April to 15th October, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgeon Major J N Davis, to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon Major W B Wallis, to Murree and adjacent hills, from 5th June to 5th Dec, on medical certificate. Surgeon Major Symons, to England, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St, George Gazette*, June 18.)

Surgeon Ratton, Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, to act as Surgeon, 2nd District, Madras.

Surgeon Sturmer, Acting Surgeon, 2nd District, Madras, to act as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Chingleput.

Captain Hodgson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malabar District, to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras.

Mr F S Evans, Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, 4th Class, to be Professor, 3rd Class.

Mr W A Porter, Principal Provincial College, Combaconum, 3rd Class to act as Principal, 2nd Class.

Mr Comyn, Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, to be Collector and Magistrate of that District.

Mr Sewell, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, to be Collector and Magistrate of that District.

Mr Lister to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot.

Mr Pearse to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.

Mr Rose to be Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr Thompson to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

Deputy Surgeon-General O'Leary, British Medical Service, Hyderabad Circle, is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave, to appear before a Medical Board.

Colonel E T Fasken, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

Captain Maclaverty, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months.

The following promotions are made :—

Madras Staff Corps—To be Lieutenant-Colonels, having completed 28 years' service, Majors Wynch and R Griffith.

To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service—Captains Trevor, Bowie, Hatchell, Bingham, Woodhouse, Grove, Davies, Bayley and Watson.

Captain Clerk, Infantry General List, is permitted to proceed to Europe and Australia on furlough on private affairs for two years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FFORDE—May 21st, at Bollington, near Macclesfield Cheshire, England, the wife of A. Brownlow Fforde, Revenue Survey, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRITO—June 19th, at Mangalore, Severina Sabina, the wife of J. M. Brito, of a son, and grandson to the late Mr. John Joseph Coelho and his widow Mrs. Mary Magdalen Coelho. (By Telegram.)

WILLIAMS—June 17th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. Alexander Williams, Assistant Superintendent Salt Department, Kharagore, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARATHOON—June 12th, at Calcutta, the wife of C. M. Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.

BUTTS—June 15th, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain Butts, The Royal Irish, of a daughter.

HODGSON—June 14th, at Agra, the wife of Major C. N. Hodgson, General List, Infantry, of a son.

NICHOLLS—June 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Nicholls, of the Indian Government Dockyard, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOND—June 14th, at Kurnool, Herbert Mayley, infant son of Mr. H.M. Bond, D. P. Works.

GODFREY—June 15th, at Perambore, Charles James Godfrey, Lieut.-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, and Officiating 2nd in Command 10th Regt. M. N. I.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

THE past and future history of English rule in India has been summed up in the epigram that we began as pedlars, continued as robbers, and will be turned out as lunatics. The first and second stages are described with sufficient accuracy for the purposes of an epigram, and the recent legislation of the Government of India seems to imply that if it does not succeed in weakening English rule it is not for want of trying. The two first stages in the epigram were at least illustrated—if we may use Gibbon's expressive word—by men of ability; but it appears certain that we have entered on the third stage when pigheadedness is taken for firmness, shiftiness for policy, and tinsel for glory. As is the whole so are the parts. We have had occasion enough lately to animadvert upon the blunders as well of the Government of India as of the administration of our Presidency, and it will not be out of place to turn for a moment to the affairs of a remote but not unimportant province. In Burma the three stages of the epigram are to be found in a way contemporaneous. The Government of that province has lately, with that disregard of first principles which is the despair of the educated, showed an inclination to return to the pedlar stage, not only by itself working the forests—one of the great sources of wealth—and so usurping the place of the producer, but by actually exporting the finished timber to various foreign markets of sale and so usurping the function of the merchant. However, it is not to the domestic but to the foreign policy of the Government of British Burma that we just now wish to call attention. Our epigram made the second stage of English rule to be robbery, but the highwayman is now obsolete, and the Government of India, not to be behind the spirit of the age, appears in its dealings with the King of Burma not as a good, honest robber, but as a swindler. We are familiar with the many and loud complaints of the Rangoon traders, that the King of Burma has failed to observe the Treaty of 1867 as regards the non-monopoly of certain produce, but with what face can the Government of India press upon him the observance of his part of the agreement when they know that the signature of that Treaty was obtained by the use on its part of a fraudulent subterfuge, the employment of which would have exposed the directors of a limited company to criminal prosecution? The consent of the King to the Treaty of 1867 was gained solely on the promise that so long as the two nations continued on friendly terms he would be allowed freely to import arms and munitions of war. But that promise the Government of India, if we are to judge by its subsequent conduct, never meant to fulfil, and it never was fulfilled. Some two years after the Treaty was signed the King of Burma, who up to that time had faithfully observed his undertaking, applied for permission to import certain arms, but permission was refused absolutely without the slightest pretence either that he had not fulfilled his part, or that there had been any breach of amicable relations. The promise may or may not have been a wise one, but in any case the transaction has stained with an ineffaceable blot the honour of England. And who can wonder that the King who had found *Albion* thus *perfide* should now welcome to his arms French, and Italians, *et hoc genus omne*?

But we are not done with this same precious Treaty of 1867. It contained other provisions, of which not the least important are those concerned with the establishment of two courts of law at Mandalay. The one was to be presided over by the British Resident, and to have cognisance of suits between British subjects, while the other, called the mixed Court, was to have as joint judges a Burmese official and the British Resident with equal powers, to decide suits between Burmese and British subjects. These courts were established ostensibly for the benefit of British mercantile interests, but there is little doubt that they were really regarded as paving the way for the introduction of British authority in Upper Burma, preliminary to that absorption of the country, which is the favourite dream of Colonel Fytche, who negotiated the Treaty, and the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Rivers Thompson. The action of these courts is an admirable illustration of the limpness of the Indian Government's foreign policy, a combination as it is of futile rashness with equally futile timidity. We have in our hands a printed copy of correspondence between Mr. Mackenzie, a merchant in Upper and British Burma, with the Resident at Mandalay, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and the Government of India, in relation to a suit which he had raised in the Resident's Court. This correspondence, together with some other documents in connection with the same matter, Mr. McKenzie has with praiseworthy public spirit printed at his own expense. The facts are briefly these. An English firm in Rangoon, now defunct, had sold certain goods to a Mogul trader, Aga Jaffer Teyranee, on promissory notes, and had a claim against him in respect of these notes of some Rs. 14,000 odd. It must be premised that any foreigner not registering his name in the Resident's book at Mandalay is a Burmese subject, and an action against such person would have to be brought in the mixed court, but Aga Jaffer had registered himself in the book as a British subject, and so action against him had to be taken in the British Court. The firm holding the notes went into liquidation, and Mr. Mackenzie, without any remuneration, or interest in the result, undertook to endeavour to recover the amount of the claim against Aga Jaffer. It makes the ultimate failure of justice all the harder that the real claimants and sufferers were two ladies in England, near relatives of one of the partners in the defunct firm, who had lent him money to carry on his business.

Mr. McKenzie got judgment in his favour without difficulty, but the hitch came when he tried to execute the judgment. He applied to the Court for warrant to attach a quantity of India-rubber, value Rs. 8,000, which had been consigned by the defendant to a firm named Cassim Ariff in Rangoon, and a quantity of cutch, value Rs. 10,000, in the hands of the Burmese Government belonging to the defendant. The Assistant Resident, who was Judge of the Court, apparently to gain time to consider his decision, passed an order requesting the very information which had already been given him, the order asking, "where is the property and in "whose hands?" Mr. McKenzie could only repeat that the India-rubber was in Rangoon in the hands of Cassim Ariff, and the cutch in the hands of the Burmese Government, which had passed an order for its delivery, and this order, Mr. McKenzie prayed, should be stopped. The Assistant Resident and Judge, having gained a little breathing space,—it is a pity he did not improve it better,—now decided (1) that "it is still not apparent where "the proceeds of the India-rubber are, and how "this Court is to attach them"—Oh! guileless Assistant Resident and Judge!—and (2) that "this Court has no authority to make any such "request to the Burmese Government." The first part of this decision the Government of India, as will be seen, ultimately admitted to be wrong, but they gave no redress. Nothing was now left to Mr. McKenzie but to demand arrest of the defendant, which was granted, but the defendant was too much for him. Aga Jaffer stated that he was unable to meet the decree, either in whole or in part, that he was willing to place whatever he possessed at the disposal of the Court as per schedule, and that he therefore prayed to be discharged under the provisions of Section 273 of Act VIII. of 1859, and Section 8 of Act XXIII. of 1861 of the Code of Civil Procedure. This prayer the Court granted, and the defendant was discharged. Thus, then, under the operation of British law, as administered by the Assistant Resident at Mandalay, Mr. McKenzie found himself unable to attach the admitted property of the defendant, or to imprison him, and the decree—a mockery. He now tried to get redress from the Resident and the Chief Commissioner, and was bandied about among them till at last he applied to the Government of India. That august body, with its usual tardiness—it was then at Simla—replied after six months to Mr. McKenzie's appeal, informing him that the Assistant Resident, at the time when the suit was decided, *had* authority to attach and ought to have attached the India-rubber, but that under the new Civil Procedure Act, which came into effect during the six months of delay, it was doubtful whether goods in such a position could be attached; that he could not have attached the property in the hands of the Burmese Government, or of Burmese subjects, and that in any case there was no appeal from the judgment of the Resident's Court. Pleasant to find that if the young and inexperienced Judge had only known the law at the time of the case you might have had redress to some extent; but that now the law was different. It was but a Job's consolation after this to know that in any case the judgment of the ignorant Judge could not have been reviewed. No sooner had the final decision become known than many registered British subjects rushed to the Residency and took their names off the roll, thus becoming Burmese subjects. For they saw that as British subjects they could never get redress, while as Burmese they might even in the mixed court, where the Burmese subject always has the better of it. Can a more complete burlesque of justice and policy be conceived? We establish courts professedly to protect British interests, but really with a sinister intention to extend British influence; we end by deluding and ruining British suitors, and making a laughing stock of British authority. A fit ending this for the insolence, at once ignorant and fraudulent, of the Treaty of 1867, and we cannot but sympathise with the King of Burma when he laughs in his sleeve at the triumphs of British diplomacy. The Government of India put itself in an utterly false position when it set up these impotent courts, and unless it is prepared to demand an extension of their authority it should at once withdraw them. With the Burmese courts there is a probability of justice, with the British not the faintest shadow of a chance. We understand that Mr. McKenzie is going to try further measures. We wish him success. Meanwhile Mr. Aga Jaffer Teyranee is carrying on a brisk trade in Upper Burma on the proceeds of the India-rubber and cutch which the Assistant Resident refused to attach.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 30.

THERE is not a great deal to record this week about the works at the Trocadero, and not so much as might have been expected about the building on the south side of the river. Three weeks have elapsed since the President of the French Republic announced to the world that the Paris Exhibition of 1878 was open, and still it is far from being in order yet. This is more apparent in the Trocadero and in the gardens north of the river than in the Exhibition building proper, where matters have arrived at a more advanced stage. Even there, however, much remains to be done, particularly towards the south end, where there is still too much confusion.

The verandas of the wings of the Trocadero are now open to the public, and from the extremities there is a good panoramic view of the whole structure, as well as the gardens and the buildings on the Champ de Mars; but these long and elegant arcades are still bare and naked, or rather are occupied only by packing cases and rubbish, and the statuary which is to adorn the red exterior walls within the columns has not been placed yet. The constant showery weather we have had has preserved the freshness and greenness of the gardens, which would now be really very beautiful, if there were only a little more shade and not so many unfinished paths with great heaps of stone, gravel, or rubbish, even in the broadest and most central thoroughfares. Directly we go at all out of the central ways the air is pervaded with odours of paint and varnish, and we find ourselves among unfinished *cafés* and *restaurants*, of which by the way there has, up to the present time, been a surprising paucity, the charges being of course in inverse proportion to the number of these places open to the public. This has no doubt been very gratifying to the proprietors of similar establishments on the boulevards or the Champs Elysées, but it has been a somewhat serious matter for the pockets of the majority of visitors. At present it is really the less expensive, and in many ways the better plan, to go out for refreshments, and take a fresh ticket if you wish to return. Holders of season tickets have, of course, an advantage in this respect. Unfortunately, there are as yet very few good *restaurants* about here, this neighbourhood being chiefly inhabited by private families. *Cafés* and *restaurants* are, however, being quickly constructed of wood in all the avenues and streets leading into the Place du Trocadero. Speaking of high charges, I may mention the fact that the Grand Hotel and the Hotel du Louvre, the leading establishments, have just raised their prices by the enormous figure of 40 per cent., and the other hotels will no doubt soon follow suit.

The grand concert and assembly hall in the rotundo of the Trocadero Palace is not yet open to the public, the interior being still in a very chaotic condition. On the right hand side of the gardens, as we go down towards the bridge of Jena, are the Chinese, Persian, and Tunisian pavilions, and the pavilion of Morocco; and on the left hand are the fresh water aquarium, the administration of rivers and forests, and the Algerian pavilion. All these are attracting a great deal of attention; but the most remarkable is, I think, the Algerian building, which is in the purest Moorish style. Its details are, however, still very far from being completed. Crossing the bridge of Jena, we find the pavilions and hot houses on the south side of the river still in a very disorderly state, though the gardens here are nearly ready. There are now a great many comfortable chairs and benches along all the chief paths. There are light iron chairs with spring seats, and numbers of large basket-chairs, with hoods which afford a perfect protection from the sun. It is a pity that there is no charge whatever on the bridge of Jena, which connects the two gardens; for all who enter through the Trocadero gates must cross it in order to see the Exhibition, and during the next two or three months the heat will probably be very trying. It has been suggested, I believe, that the orange trees of Versailles should be brought to Paris for the purpose. These trees grow in great wooden cases, which it would not be very difficult to transport to the Exhibition gardens. The absence of water is another source of complaint. Though there are so many ornamental fountains and lakes in the grounds, I have not as yet observed any drinking fountains, excepting only two pretty little *jets d'eau* issuing from the lower part of the Japanese façades in the "Street of Nations," of which I shall have something more to say by-and-by. These curious little founts are besieged all day long by crowds of thirsty souls, who, after their drought has been slaked, regardless of others who are awaiting their turn, seem to enjoy the fun of drinking out of the odd little dippers with handles nearly a cloth yard long, which the Japanese have shamed the General Commission by providing for the use of the public.

But here we are again at the doors of the great Exhibition building itself, an idea of the exterior of which will be best and most quickly obtained from the pictures which have appeared in all the illustrated journals of the world. To speak the truth it has but small claims to beauty. Before, however, I attempt to describe the sections in detail, I shall endeavour to give, as simply and clearly as possible, a short general explanation of the internal arrangements of this huge house of iron and glass. The interior, then, consists of nine parallel galleries, extending the whole length of the structure, less the space at the ends occupied by the "Grand Vestibule" and the "Vestibule of Handicrafts." Between these galleries are narrow lanes or alleys with arched glass roofing, the light being subdued by white blinds, and through these passages easy and direct access is secured from north to south to any part of the building. In like manner communication from east to west is maintained by means of two broad lateral naves and ten narrow passages which intersect the galleries at right angles. All these have arched glass coverings with white blinds like the longitudinal avenues, the two broad passages being extended outside the main building to the sheds which lie beyond. From the extremities of the great vestibules at each end of the building are also similar covered passages to the sheds. At each corner of the exhibition is a lofty pavilion with what I may call a square or angular dome in contradistinction to the dome at the northern extremity of the great gallery, which is more strictly of a circular or curved shape. The latter forms the centre of the façade facing the gardens and is surmounted by a large gilded figure, while on each of the other four domes the French tri-colour is displayed on a lofty flagstaff. From the roofs of the outer galleries, and over the north and south façades of the building, are smaller flagstaves with the ensigns of all nations. The Indian court occupies one half of the grand vestibule, and the exhibition of French national manufactures the other half. All that part of the building on the left hand, looking south—that is the part on the east side of the gallery of fine arts—is reserved for French exhibitors, while the right hand, or western side, is divided between the rest of the world. England occupying nearly a third part of this latter space. By this arrangement a visitor traversing the building from north to south passes in succession through the various sections consigned to each nation, while if he goes across laterally—that is, from east to west, he has a view of the different productions of the same nation. England has more than three times the space allotted to any other nation, and eighteen or twenty times as much as some of the smaller countries and States. Three of the galleries on each side are for the various exhibits, which are all systematically classified and arranged in groups, while the fourth or outer gallery is reserved solely for machinery—French on the east and foreign on the west side. Beyond the outer galleries are the steam engines which supply the motive power to the machinery; and here are also the sheds for unplaced articles and lumber.

On each side of the gallery of fine arts is an open gravelled street, that on the west being the wider. This latter is called the "Street of Nations"—a most appropriate name, the façade of the portion allotted to each nation being denoted by characteristic architecture. This was a happy thought, the effect being very striking and curious, while the utility of such an arrangement scarcely requires demonstration. Having once studied the different façades, the visitor knows exactly how and where to find any section he wishes to inspect, without reference to plans and directions, which too often only confuse and worry him. It is a pity that the possibly unavoidable narrowness of the street does not permit of all or even several of the national façades being seen at the same time. The best general view of the whole street is from the central garden round the pavilion of the city of Paris, where there is room to stand back a little from the street. But even here the view is very confined. The visitor to the Exhibition should certainly make this street his first study. It should be, as it were, the grammar to facilitate and enable him to systematize his study of what at first appear the complicated arrangements of this great international fair. Once thoroughly acquainted with this street—and one visit is sufficient for the purpose—he has always a good point of departure, and the rest is then easy enough.

Beginning from the north end, England comes first in order. The great length of the section would have allowed of Great Britain showing the front of a splendid palace to attract the public to her large and rich display of national art and manufactures; but the Commission decided that the architecture of the country would be better represented by a number of different examples. Accordingly there are five separate façades. The idea was a good one, but it can scarcely be said it has been well carried out. The first three are not worthy representatives of the present English style, and the other two belong almost entirely to days long since gone by. First we have a formal red brick structure in the style of the time of Queen Anne. That was an age of pedantry, not favourable to the development of purity in art; so the house now before us has classic pillars and a frieze in bas relief, all in red brick, the heavy sombre hue of which is of course unrelieved by any neighbouring green trees, while the gilded frame-work of the windows only adds to the discordant and unpleasant effect of the whole. It reminds one of the dull old private dwellings in the sleepy streets of some provincial town away in the centre of England. We can imagine we see the wire blinds in the lower windows, and the brass plate under the door-knocker, with the hereditary attorney or the general practitioner's name. This building has been put at the disposal of the Prince of Wales for the accommodation of the jury.

The next façade is something intended to represent the Elizabethan, or rather the Jacobean style; but it is scarcely more lively or interesting than the first, which was evidently a private dwelling, whereas it would be difficult to say what this is intended for. It might be a town hall, or a school, or a workhouse. It is not a happy specimen of a style very popular in England a few years ago. It is constructed after designs furnished by Mr. Gilbert Redgrave, the architect to the Royal Commission, and is the pavilion of his Royal Highness the President, for whose use it has been handsomely furnished. Besides a drawing-room and large dining room, there is a boudoir for the Princess and a private sitting room for the Prince, who frequently transacted his business in this apartment during his surveillance of the works in the British section.

The third façade is a simply atrocious sample of the "Cookney style"—a discordant association without any attempt at plan or system in the mixture of *terra cotta* columns and red brick—an inharmonious combination of all styles and all colours. Not content with the shocking variety of hues and tints in the building itself, the disagreeable effect of the whole has been, if possible, augmented by loading the window sills with huge nosegays, in which yellow flowers seem to predominate and green leaves are conspicuous by their absence. Quitting the Pride of Islington we are suddenly carried back some hundreds of years from the nineteenth century, and almost as many miles from Cockneydom, to a charming old country house, remote from the noise and smoke of a metropolis—in the county of Cheshire perhaps—for there it is said such dwellings are still plentiful enough. It is not necessary, however, to go so far from London to find existing samples of this quaint style. Many old houses of the kind are still to be seen in the nearer Midland counties, as Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and even Surrey and Kent. All your English readers have seen dozens of such dwellings. It is constructed of oak timber, which protrudes from the white masonry, or rather plaster, with picturesque effect. The projecting windows with pointed gables have tiny little panes of glass after the old English cottage fashion. The centre window, which projects out farther than its companions, forms the por

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JUNE 20.

The Congress progresses but slowly, and is expected to be of long duration. Only the points previously arranged at interviews will be discussed. The English, Russian, and Austrian Plenipotentiaries held a Conference to-day, but failed to arrive at an *entente* regarding Bulgaria.

RUSSIA AND THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JUNE 21.

The Russian Plenipotentiaries begin pointing out, that the concessions made by Count Shouvaloff are the maximum that will be made, and laying great stress upon the sacrifices entailed, and the popular feeling in Russia on the subject.

DEMAND OF AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

Austria and England demand of Russia the immediate cessation of the occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops, and the conclusion of a treaty of peace with a Turkish garrison in the Balkans.

THE ASCOT CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup :—

Verneuil	1
Silvio	2
St. Christophie	3

THE KAFFIR WAR.

More troops are about to be despatched to the Cape for the suppression of the Kaffir outbreak.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

Mr. Gladstone has presented the Calcutta petition against the Vernacular Press Act to Parliament.

THE GREENBACK BILL.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20.

The Greenback Bill has finally failed to pass, but the Fishery award to Great Britain has been voted.

Both Houses of Congress have adjourned *sine die*.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT MALTA.

MALTA, JUNE 20.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to-day witnessed the sports by the Native troops, and departed from the Island shortly after.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ultimo via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 20, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a moderate business. Surats price were firmly maintained.

The London Cotton Market closed quiet.

Fair Dollera ..... 5 1-8d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 112¾

Bar Silver..... 53

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes .. £17,700,000.... Inc. £600,000

With Discounted .. £18,300,000.... "

Bullion ..... £23,900,000.... Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40½ per cent.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 21.

CANNANORE, 5-45 p.m.—Weather wet ; wind S. W.; thermometer, max. 79 ; min. 71 ; W. B. 78 ; barometer 29-86. Fall of rain 1 inch 52 cents.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather wet and squally ; wind S.W. 6 to 8 ; thermometer 78-8 ; barometer 29-910. Fall of rain 2 inches 81 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy ; wind S.E.S.W. Fall of rain 3 inches 81 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind strong W. ; thermometer 92 ; barometer 29-80.

VINGORLA, 5 30 p.m.—Weather rainy ; wind S.W. light ; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 4 inches 23 cents

BURST OF THE AFTERNOON AT BOMBAY

YESTERDAY afternoon heavy weather set in at Bombay, and brought up with it a considerable fall of rain, which we may regard as the burst of the monsoon. At sunset the rain ceased, but the wind continued gusty and violent, though it dropped as the night drew on. There are strong indications, however, that the usual seasonable downpour is imminent.

We have been favoured with the following telegrams received yesterday by Messrs. Nicol and Co. from their up-country correspondents :—

Broach, 21, 6 a.m.—Two inches of rain this morning at Nowsaree.

Surat, 21, 6 a.m.—Monsoon burst ; fall of rain 78 cents. Weather cloudy.

Wardha, 21, 6 a.m.—Monsoon burst this morning. Rain-fall to date 1 inch. Rain now falling and seems likely to continue.

LORD LYTTON is not wanting in that ironical humour which the success of Lord Beaconsfield proves to be the greatest gift a modern statesman can possess. For amusement and interdiction of society at Simla, which loves theatricals, the Viceroy has generously placed at the service of a company of distinguished amateurs at the mountain capital of India an unpublished play of his father's, entitled *Walpole, or Every Man has his price.*

THE Resolution of the Government of India on the Kotah affair, which we publish this morning, reminds us, as Government Resolutions too often do, of a juggler trying to balance a sword on the tip of his nose. The art of the writers of such Resolutions attains perfection, when such exquisite dexterity is shown in balancing one clause of a sentence against another, that the Government, while seeming to pronounce a decision, in reality avoids taking part with either side. Thus, in the Resolution before us, the Government of India cannot help acknowledging that the English officers who attacked the dacoits acted upon a belief which is justifiable by the law of India, "and is indeed a reasonable principle of action anywhere," that servants of Government are bound in an emergency to assist the police ; but the value of this admission is qualified by the subsequent remark that great caution and discretion should be used by British subjects travelling in native States before they take part in any affray or collision among the people. This caution was not called for by the circumstances of the case, and might have been withheld. However, the young officers who were mixed up in this affair may be thankful for small mercies. The *Times of India* is only two years behind time. In 1876 these slayers of dacoits would probably have been branded as ruffians and murderers by their own Government, and not merely by a newspaper which seems to pride itself on embittering the relations between Englishmen and natives by setting down to a simple love of brutality every act of violence committed by the former even in trying to maintain order in the country.

THE Hon. T. C. Hope, C. S. I., has, we hear, published a pamphlet in England the object of which is to show that no member of the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service should be promoted to the rank of Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council or that of Madras or Bombay. The meaning of this new theory is, of course, that Mr. Hope should be chosen to succeed Mr. Gibbs here or Sir A. Arbuthnot at Simla.

A NUMBER of ships' officers met in the library of the Sailors' Home last evening to consider the question of the power of captains to disrate their officers. This meeting was the outcome of the correspondence in our columns regarding a case which came recently before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Bombay Police Court. In that case it was shown that the captain of the ship Simla had disrated certain members of his crew, including his third officer, whom he sent into the forecastle. The general feeling of the meeting (which was attended by some 15 or 16 ships' officers) was that a captain had no doubt a right to disrate an officer on finding him incompetent, but that he had no right to degrade him by sending him to live amongst the sailors in the forecastle. It was resolved that a memorial should be submitted to the Board of Trade, calling their attention to the facts of the Simla case, and pointing out the great necessity which they consider exists for the appointment of a Magistrate in Bombay to decide shipping cases who possesses some knowledge of nautical matters. We shall publish a report of the proceedings on Monday.

THE alterations in the local passenger train service from Bombay to Poona, which were recently ordered to be carried out by the Bombay Government, are now officially notified by the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, in an advertisement which will be found elsewhere. The alterations will take effect from the first proximo. They will, we confidently believe, meet the requirements of the public convenience more fully than the present times of running these trains.

THE charge against Lieutenant Elliott, tried before the Naini Tal court-martial, did not impugn his conduct as an officer and gentleman, but simply as an officer. The latter words crept into the report of the case by mistake.

THE man who attacked Mr. Tyrrell the other day at Bareilly was one Gopeenath by name, a resident of zillah Arrah. It appears that the assault was committed while Mr. Tyrrell was actually playing lawn-tennis in the public garden. The magnitude of his crime cannot of course be measured by reference to Mr. Tyrrell's injuries, which, happily, do not appear to be very serious. To maintain the personal security of judges who must, in the discharge of their duty, be constantly exciting revengeful feeling on the part of offenders or litigants, no example can be too severe.

ON Friday last, another dastardly attempt was made to upset the mail train running on the E.I. Railway. Four sleepers were placed on the line about three miles from Assensole. The guard irons of the mail train were broken, but the obstruction was thrown off the track without doing any further damage. The railway police are endeavouring to trace the crime home to the perpetrators, who, as in former cases of this description, will probably be found to be some discharged employes of the Company.

A MAHOMEDAN, formerly in service to several European gentlemen as a butler, who was condemned to death for murdering his mistress at Kotree, was executed in front of Kurrachee jail on Monday morning last. The man walked to the gallows with firmness, and betrayed no signs of fear. The day before he expressed a strong desire to see once more the remains of the woman whom he had murdered ! He had presented a petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, in which he makes an appeal for his life to be spared on the very ingenuous plea that it will be to the interest of Government to do so. The simpleton or his friends thought that considerations like the following would save him from the gallows : "Now Government will consider that by the evidence adduced the guilt could not be brought home to me were it not for my own confession. The evidence adduced refers to after circumstances and not to the moment of the occurrence of the deed. I committed this crime merely because I was provoked. Had not Rutni woman and Oosman provoked me the crime would never have been committed. But when from a regard for truth I have confessed the crime of my own accord, I beseech the Government to take pity on me for the confession, and save me from the gallows and transport me for life. For if the Government would take my life, it will no way benefit the Government, whereas, on the contrary, if I continue alive under Government imprisonment I shall ever pray for the rule of Government."

A CALCUTTA paper regrets to announce the death of Mr. G. Jefferson, Reuter's Agent at Calcutta. In Mr. Jefferson the Baron has lost a faithful servant, who has represented him for several years in different parts of India, the last two or three of which have been spent in charge of the Calcutta Agency.

THE *Statesman*—We resist the temptation to follow up the exposure we made on Saturday, of the columns of translog rubbish which the *Pioneer* ventures to put forward as a reply (!) to the charges made by us, against Sir George Couper's administration. We foresaw that our contemporary would but injure Sir George, and it is the fact that he supplies us with the one item wanted to complete the case, and that we did not know how to get. The expenditure of 6½ lakhs began, we are told, in August or September last. Well, a gross expenditure of 6½ lakhs for seven months from 1st September 1877 to 31st March 1878 is an average expenditure of Rs. 3,000 a day, but the expenditure was crowded into the last six weeks, and all through the cold weather its average was but Rs. 2,000. Our engineer has thus contrived to hoist himself with his own petard pretty effectually, by blurting out the fact that the total expenditure for relief was but 6½ lakhs down to the end of March." It is the *Pioneer* that has really *proved* the truth of our charges against Sir George Couper. We *knew* them to be true before, and that nothing had been done to save the people ; and we have felt for weeks past, that if we could but get at the actual expenditure that Sir George Couper had incurred, the last doubts in men's minds would disappear. But we certainly never expected the disclosure, that "the foresight and vigour and humanity" that we were told had been displayed, would be found to be measured by a provision of Rs. 2,000 a day. Throughout November, December, and the first fifteen days of January, the machinery of the State moved steadily on over the people crushing Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 6,00,000 a day out of them for the State share in a harvest that the people had never reaped ; and giving back to them just Rs. 2,000 per day under 'rigorous task work' for their relief.

THE *Pioneer*—The cession of *Chotour* to Persia, reported as one of the terms of the agreement between Count Schouvaloff and Lord Salisbury, may be explained as follows : *Chotour* is the French spelling of *Kutur* ; this is a town, valley, and river of Armenia, situated on the Turko-Persian frontier, about 70 miles due south of Bayazid. Being on the high road between the Turkish city of Van and the Persian Fortress of Khoi, but nearer the latter, and on the same side of the mountains, its possession gives Turkey great facilities for the invasion of Persia. It was treacherously seized by the Turks about 1853, during the session of the Anglo-Russian commission for the settlement of the Turco-Persian frontier ; and its retention, in spite of the remonstrances of England and Russia, has formed one of the [main obstacles to that settlement. Its restoration to Persia by the good offices of Russia is a happy stroke of diplomacy, not only as tending to increase Russian influence at Teheran, which the nullification of the San Stefano Treaty will have rudely shaken, but as placing one of the keys to the shortest and best route between Georgia and the Tigris Valley in the hands of a possible ally in the next war.

THE *Daily Telegraph*—Our colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, and scattered over the vast tracts which are included in the South African Federation, are anxious to have telegraphic connection, first with England, and next with other parts of Africa and the East. They have at present before them two courses—a submarine cable from the colony to Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Aden, where it would join the Eastern Company's great lines between Bombay and Europe ; and an overland route through the heart of Africa to Egypt. The first of these plans is the more costly, although easily practicable ; the second, or land line, would be much cheaper, but its practicability has hitherto been doubted. According to recent accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, however, the overland project has come into high favour there, and Mr. Sievwright, the head of the Colonial Telegraphic Department, in a paper read before the Philosophical Society, came forward as its advocate. His plan, which has the approval of Sir Bartle Frere, and was originated by Colonel Grant and Mr. Edwin Arnold, contemplates the erection of a telegraph line from Gondokoro, on the Nile—to which the Egyptian telegraphic system, at present reaching to Khartoum from Cairo, will soon be extended—to Zanzibar ; next to Tete, on the Zambesi ; and from Tete to Pretoria, the capital of our new dependency, the Transvaal. The entire length would be 2,500 miles, to be made in three sections of nearly equal extent, or which only the first, from Gondokoro to Zanzibar through a comparatively unknown country, would present any serious difficulties. The total cost would not exceed £500,000, against, at the lowest estimate, £1,000,000, or the highest, £1,427,000, for a submarine cable from Natal by Mauritius to Aden. Mr. Sievwright's calculation is that the moderate subsidies which the Colonial Governments would pay, with a fair tariff for messages, would yield revenue to cover all working expenses and leave six per cent, interest on the outlay. Another land route of a bolder character is that projected by Dr. Atherstone, which strikes further into the interior by the west head of the Zambesi, just above Victoria Falls, Cazembe, Tanganyika, Ujiji, and M'tesa's country. The difficulties of both would no doubt be considerable, but would not be almost solely in the danger of interruption from the natives. These risks, of course, are not unreal, but it has been found by the experience of other uncivilised regions that an overland line can be effectually protected. A land telegraph crosses Australia, two lines traverse North America, another Siberian Tartary and others the Caucasus, Turkistan, Mesopotamia, and Persia. Interruptions in these are now rare, and are easily remedied, while very small yearly subsidies would make the wildest tribes glad to guard and maintain a line once established. On the whole, it is well that public attention should be directed to an enterprise which has now passed far beyond the visionary stage, and may easily be made a most effective aid in the development of Africa.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJKOTE, JUNE 17.

IF a good beginning often augurs a good end, we may expect that the monsoon which burst over us on the 15th will be a plentiful one. For more than the last twelve months this unfortunate peninsula has been suffering from a dire scarcity, which will no doubt fill a dark page in the annals of Kattywar, and the effects whereof on men and cattle will not be soon forgotten. The beneficial effect of the rain was instantaneous. Look where we will, the moistened earth betokens a welcome revival. Trees and plants are donned with fresh verdure, and everything is pleasant to behold. The poor people at the various relief-works are ecstatic at the setting in of the monsoon, their faces beam with delight.

The State of Gondul is shortly to follow in the wake of Bhownugger and Morvee. Joint administration has contributed a great deal to the general prosperity of the two latter States. Why should Gondul, then, be not given this boon ? At the request of the Rance—mother of the minor Thakore Bhagwut Singjee—the Government of Bombay now contemplates placing this thriving little State under the control of two joint managers, Major Scott and Mr. Jayashankar. Major Scott is a popular officer and of great experience. Mr. Jayashankar, though a man of average ability, is well schooled in Kattywar politics, and has held responsible posts in Gondul and Morvee.

The sittings of the Verawul Commission will be held at Manekwada from the 20th instant. The Commission consists of Major Phillips, 1st Assistant Political Agent as President, and Mr. Aston, Judicial Assistant, and Rao Bahadoor Shambhoo Prasad, joint Manager Morvee State, as members. Their object is to find out the genuineness or otherwise of certain documents submitted to Government by the Mangrol Durbar, in a long pending dispute between itself and Joonaghur. These documents, if proved genuine, would go to make Maugrol independent of Joonaghur.

It is generally believed here that Mr. Pelle will not return to Kattywar. Rumour has it, that he is to be made Commissioner of Berar when that province forms a part of our own Presidency. Should this rumour turn out to be true, Colonel Barton in that case would no doubt be confirmed as our Political Agent. Anyhow, the choice cannot fall on a worthier officer, for although Colonel Barton has not been long among us, he has already become very popular. He is courteous and accessible to all, and we have every reason to believe that his *régime* would be beneficial both to the chiefs and people of Kattywar.

Major Watson, Acting President Rajasthanik Court, is engaged in writing a history of Kattywar for the *Bombay Gazette*. The Major is an able writer and a distinguished Orientalist, and his work when complete will no doubt be a valuable contribution to historical literature, inasmuch as a trustworthy account of the Province, compiled from original materials, is acknowledged to be a great desideratum.

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

THE Committee convened last December with Colonel Pallister, C.B., as the President, and which was adjourned, is to re-assemble and resume its sittings from the 17th inst., at Kusowlie, to deliberate and report on the subject of "fortified posts."

The health of the troops quartered in the hill stations in the vicinity is reported to have improved, all symptoms of typhoid fever, which caused so much anxiety during the early part of the year having vanished. The men of the Convalescent Depôt at Kusowlie have just been inspected by Sir James Brind, the General Commanding the Sirhind Division ; Colonel Cochrane, Commanding the Depôt, was highly complimented by the General on the excellent system he adopts to render the men under him happy and comfortable. General Brind will have to leave the hills for Umballa very shortly on duty.

"Walpole," acted by our indefatigable amateurs, has had a run of three nights. It was again performed for the third time last night by "special command" of the Viceroy, tickets being reduced to half price. The house was quite full, of course the Viceregal party were present. The acting was superb, eliciting much enthusiasm from the delighted audience ; bouquets were rained on the stage at every act, and the general applause followed the appearance of any of the actors and actresses. It is thought somewhat wonderful that this comedy, which at first was feared would have proved a failure, has turned out such a perfect success, and that the people of Simla have cared to see it acted so frequently on almost consecutive nights ; all praise is due to the actors and the perfect rendering of their parts.

The weather now is fine, and for the hills hot ; the change in the temperature has been very sudden. Showers, however, continue to fall occasionally, as they did on last Thursday, our Ghymkana day, the spot on which occasion were carried on under great difficulties, but so unsuitable are we all in the cause of exercise of all kinds, that all, even the ladies, appear determined to brave the weather, and armed with umbrellas, descend into the Valley to assist in the amusements, and to cheer with their fair presence the actors in the several "events" in the programme. The fire we had last Sunday night, which utterly destroyed one of the Serais, and put into jeopardy one of the hotels and several places of business in the vicinity, appears to have aroused the people of Simla at last to a sense of the danger we all run in this place of having our houses burnt down at any moment, the materials of which our tenements are constructed being of the most combustible kind, the risk is greater than elsewhere, perhaps in India of their catching fire, as during the greater portion of the year we have large wood-fires burning in every room in the house, almost night and day ; and, lastly, the scarcity of water precludes the hope of our being able to extinguish the flames should the devouring element lay hold on our property. Under such circumstances it appears suicidal not to take some precautionary measures for our safety, and yet we have been living all these years in a state of carelessness as to the daily risks we run ; houses have been constantly burnt down, for a moment rousing us to a sense of our insecurity, and giving us a fright only to be forgotten the very next day. Now, some energetic people have taken up the affair in right earnest, and combined to procure from England a number of Messrs. Dicks' patent fire extinguishers ; indeed, are so determined not to lose the lesson lately given, that they have telegraphed to have these little portable engines despatched to us without a moment's delay. The utility of these handy machines having been proved in England and in other countries, we are in hopes of their proving of equal value to us, and giving us a feeling of security that, though a fire may arise, we may not lose everything contained in our houses, and by preventing the spreading of the conflagration, enable us to have a greater chance of escape ; at least, they are expected to lessen the destruction by detection and safety. The Municipality have only ordered a couple of engines for the public good, as they, having *insured* their new buildings, of course hope to escape ! I observe there is a hope held out to us that before very long the boon of post cards will be granted by the Postal Department to India, an unfounded idea, since the use of these will not only not diminish the revenues received by that Department has been the one reason which has caused an unwillingness on the part of the Post Office to introduce and adopt the system. When the penny postage was first introduced into England great loss from a diminution in the postal revenues was widely anticipated, but as events proved written on a previous letter about it being necessary to pay money in order to get waggons. He knew that grain carried by rail was charged for by weight and not per waggons which Tooleysdass had written about meant. By *kutput* he meant that the work should be done soon. He used the word *kutput* in business without any dishonest meaning. He wanted to obtain preference over Tooleysdass Dhunjee's other constituents by *kutput*. He produced several memoranda of expenses sent to his firm by Tooleysdass Dhunjee, in one of which, dated 21st August 1877, was an entry of "expenses of four waggons, Rs. 25," His firm never asked Tooleysdass Dhunjee what that entry meant. They were satisfied with having received their goods. They thought waggons might have been bought over from other merchants, and that fees might have been paid to railway hamals and others.

Mr. Branson said he had no further evidence to offer for the prosecution in this case. He submitted there was a *prima facie* case made out, and presumed that His Worship would commit the prisoner for trial at the Sessions. With regard to the other case, the witness from Cutch had not yet arrived, though he had been sent for. The Assistant did not know whether the Court would consider there had already been sufficient evidence taken to warrant a committal in that case also.

His Worship said he considered the case just concluded was *prima facie* made out against the prisoner, and should send it to the Sessions. In the other case, he considered that the evidence of the witness from Cutch was necessary ; and it must be again adjourned.

Mr. Walker thought it was very hard on his client to have the charge hanging over him so long.

His Worship.—I do not think it is any hardship to him. I commit him now in one case, and I think that will decide both of them. He thought it was the stronger case of the two ; and if a conviction was obtained, he did not suppose the Railway Company would elect to proceed with the other case at all. The first case would stand adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. Walker applied to the Court to reduce the amount of the bail named, in order that his client might have the opportunity of looking over voluminous papers in the railway offices, and otherwise assist in getting up his defence. He submitted that the offence on the evidence before the Court was bailable, but practically the amount of bail which had been fixed made it non-bailable. On the evidence before the Court the whole charge amounted to this, that his client had received bribes to the amount of about Rs. 200.

His Worship said he had carefully considered the matter when he fixed the amount of bail in the first instance, and he saw no ground for reconsidering it now.

The prisoner was then formally committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, which commence on the 27th instant.

In reply to a question from Mr. Branson, his Worship said he should not go on with the third case in which an information has been sworn until after the cases at present pending have been decided.

THE CHARM OF NOVELTY.—Whatever may be said of the Charm of Novelty, it is only after a preparation has stood the test of extensive use for a number of years that one can accord to it unlimited confidence. For 77 years Messrs. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been extensively used all over the world, and abundant testimony is forthcoming as to its thorough efficacy in promoting the growth of the hair and producing a beautiful glossy appearance. The genuine Macassar Oil has in the bottle a glass stopper, and on the wrapper the signature A. Rowland & Sons, in red ink. Buy only Rowlands' ; sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT STATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HINGOLEE, June 17th.—Scarcity of water and forage prevails to a great extent. The days are cloudy, but no fall of precious rain which is so much wanted. Cholera has greatly abated. The cavalry who suffered much from the disease have returned from camp into cantonment. The days are very oppressive ; thermometer at 10 a.m., 104 in the shade.

JALNA, 16th.—Thank goodness the oppressive hot season has passed away, and the monsoon has commenced ; we have slight showers of rain. From last week the heat has not been so unbearable. The tonga mail arrived here at midnight instead of at 6 p.m., owing to the rivers between this and Nandgaum being flooded.

ELLICHPORE, (Berar) 15th.—Except a drizzle we have no rain, and the weather is simply unbearable ; the thermometer indicates 103° in the shade at 2 p. m. Water plentiful, but provisions still sell at high rates The visitors to Chikalda are now coming down very fast.

AURUNGABAD, 16th.—The monsoon has commenced favourably. Showers fall at night. The rivers between Nandgaum and this station have been flooded. The weather is now cool and pleasant.

BELOOCHEE ROBBERS.—The commission of robberies, we regret to record, has not yet been completely stopped in the Jacobabad districts. Some fortnight or so since, rather a serious affair took place about 40 miles from the town. Two men were travelling between Tangwani and Kandkote, and were overtaken by seven Beloochees who passed themselves off for policemen and wormed themselves into the confidence of the unsuspecting men. The mock policemen who were armed with swords and clubs, accompanied the travellers some nine miles, and then, according to the story of the survivor, took him in one direction, and his comrade in another, in charge of two parties into which the robbers separated. What became of his companion the man does not known nor has it yet been ascertained ; but he himself was stripped naked, and robbed of all he had, including some ten rupees, in coin, and for two hundred rupees, and a bundle of clothes. Fortunately he managed to make his escape without further serious hurt and reached Jacobabad where he made a report of the matter to the 1st class Magistrate. No clue has yet been obtained, and the missing man has not yet turned up. The too probable inference is that he has been done away with in order to get rid of him as witness of the crime. "Dead men tell no tales"—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

WE are requested to state that the band of the G. I. P. Volunteers will not play at the Victoria Gardens this afternoon.

A LADY PASSENGER writes to us—"It is a matter of regret that the present Marine Lines Station has not an inch of shade to shelter the passengers from the heavy showers of rain. I speak particularly of *lady* passengers, I being one of them, who generally travel from this station ; the male passengers can at least protect themselves by their umbrellas."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sassoon Mills, Byculla, on view of the body of a Hindoo labourer employed at the said mills, who was accidentally caught amongst the machinery whilst in motion, causing almost instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Daniel Roach, a European seaman, late of the ship Fanny Tucker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to another seaman, who was residing in a tavern at new Hunooman Lane. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Gennoo Gharoo and Nanabhai Tricumdass, the latter a shroff, and the former his servant, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, prisoner No. 1 of stealing a quantity of gold and silver ornaments, the property of Ruckmee, woman, and prisoner No. 2 of receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to nine months' and prisoner No. 2 to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDES.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Marine Lane, on view of the body of Bazonjee Muncherjee. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well." Another inquest was held on the Esplanade, on view of the body of a Hindoo woman, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well there. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Philan and[d] thirteen other seamen, of the British ship Scottish Minstrel, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to one week's hard labour each in the House of Correction for wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.—James Harvey and four other seamen, of the British ship Bates Family, were also sentenced by the same Magistrate yesterday to three weeks' hard labour each for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

THE KIRAN.—The proprietor of the Kiran, a native paper published in Poona, has been called up by the Collector of Poona for publishing certain articles on the Indian Expeditionary Force, which were hostile to Government. The proprietor was warned by the Collector not to publish such articles in future, and then discharged.—*Deccan Herald.*

PROSECUTION FOR PREFERRING A FALSE CHARGE.—Not long ago we mentioned that a most serious charge had been laid at Kurrachee against Captain Thornton, commander of the ship Ellen Bates, by one of his crew —a young man named Henry Howarth. The matter was fully gone into by the Town Inspector of Police, who eventually reported to the City Magistrate that the charges against Captain Thornton were entirely groundless and scandalous, and that he had no alternative but to dismiss the case. Commanders of vessels have enough to put up with from their crew at times, and we are glad to learn that Captain Thornton has taken legal proceedings against his accuser for preferring a false charge against him. Henry Howarth deserves to be made an example of.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

RIVAL DURBARES.—The unique class of men that supply in Indian ports the place filled by "bum-boat" women in English harbours, superadding thereto a sort of general ship and cabin conveyance, is no doubt a peculiarly convenient one to those of our seagoers who have dealings in Eastern waters. They are mostly Parsees, and their trade rivalry and competition carry them at times to considerable lengths. An information was the other day laid by one of these dubashes, named Ardaseer Dossabhoy against one Eduljee Nusserwanjee, a fellow dubash and rival agent of the firm of Mackenzie and Bridgstock at Keamari, for following him in another gharry, when he was seated on the box. The plot in which the captain of the Carlotta was driving, and then and there vicariously assaulting him by ordering the driver to "whip" him, which was accordingly done, and the said Ardaseer flogged off his perch. The case was heard yesterday, Mr. Leggett appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Tolaram for the defence. After the evidence *pro et con* had been taken, the Magistrate fined the Parsee accused and the driver Re. 5 each.—*Id.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	0 15	0 49	1 0
18 Tuesday	0 52	0 17	0 4
19 Wednesday.....	0 1	0 6	0 0
20 Thursday	0 87	0 0	0 0
21 Friday	.....	1 30	1 41
Total.....	1 55	2 2	2 45
Fall up to 21st June 1877	.....	17 4	18 69
" " 20th " "	19 63	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba, is up to midnight.

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

THE hearing of the second case against C. H. Dowey, late Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay, in which he is charged with receiving Rs. 30 as a bribe from Goculdass Laljee, mehta of the firm of Toolseydass Dhunjee, was continued yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court.

Mr. Branson, barrister, again appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Walker for the defence.

Gopall Girdhur, mehta to the firm of Toolseydass Dhunjee, said produced cash-book of the firm which he said was in his writing and in the writing of Ananjee Lalljee. On the 3rd September 1877, there was an entry of Rs. 60 paid to railway clerks. He wrote that entry, at the dictation of Toolseydas Dhunjee. His master did not tell him how he had spent the Rs. 60 ; but told him to debit the amount to expense account. The entry was, "paid to railway clerks for two months." He did not know how those sixty rupees were spent.

Veerbux Appa said he carried on trade at Sholapore. He came to Bombay on the 11th instant. He did not know anything about dealings between his firm and Toolseydass Dhunjee. The letter produced (marked F) was in his handwriting. He wrote that letter from dictation of Toolseydass Dhunjee. His firm traded under the name of Veerbux Appa Vunjord.

Wan Appa Sidram Appa, the mehta of the last witness, said he managed his business at Sholapore. He knew Toolseydass Dhunjee, who had forwarded grain for his firm from Bombay to Sholapore. The letter produced (F) was written at his dictation by Veerbux Appa. He wrote a letter on the 21st August 1877, in which he said he had received from Toolseydass Dhunjee. He had not got that particular letter. He used to receive correspondence consequently from Toolseydass Dhunjee. He said in his letter to Toolseydass Dhunjee that it did not matter if it cost Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 to send off a waggon for Sholapore, because Toolseydass Dhunjee had written in a previous letter about it being necessary to pay money in order to get waggons. He knew that grain carried by rail was charged for by weight and not per waggons. He did not know what he wrote about meant. By *kutput* he meant that the work should be done soon. He used the word *kutput* in business without any dishonest meaning. He wanted to obtain preference over Toolseydass Dhunjee's other constituents by *kutput*. He produced several memoranda of expenses sent to his firm by Toolseydass Dhunjee, in one of which, dated 21st August 1877, was an entry of "expenses of four waggons, Rs. 25." His firm never asked Toolseydass Dhunjee what that entry meant. They were satisfied with having received their goods. They thought waggons might have been bought over from other merchants, and that fees might have been paid to railway hamals and others.

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PAINT FOR IRON-CLADS.—We learn from the English papers that the German Government are getting their iron-clad ships in perfect readiness. Amongst other things they have sent large orders for the new patented paint manufactured by the Silicate Paint Company of Liverpool and London, as they are satisfied, from their experience, of its great *preservative* properties and the *neutral* manner in which it acts on iron.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs Good, a Gentleman, Lieut R A Grey.
For Venice—Mr Hunter, Mr K Rowell.
For Aden—Capt Good.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Parkland Road Hall, Byculla 7-30 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Sunday ; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort and Mazagon on Sunday, 11 a. m. and 6 p.m ; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All person are cordially invited.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE FOR STEALING FOUR ANNAS.

AT a criminal session of the High Court of Madras, held in August 1876, a native was sentenced to transportation for life by the Honourable Justice Kernan, for stealing four annas on the 25th May of the same year. The prisoner was undefended. Two previous convictions were proved against him, but he pleaded guilty to ten. In sentencing him Mr. Justice Kernan said, "To sentence you to be well-fed and housed in a Jail with a moderate amount of work is not a sufficient deterrent to such characters as you. In justice, therefore, to the community I feel bound to sentence you to transportation. The sentence, therefore, of the Court is that you be transported for life. The law leaves me no alternative in such cases." The severity of the sentence caused at the time much comment. We now learn that the prisoner having recently represented his case in a memorial to the Madras Government, the Government have, in exercise of their prerogative, reduced the sentence from transportation for life to one of ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A JUDGE.

BAREILLY, JUNE 15.

A MURDEROUS assault was made last evening on Mr. Tyrrell, the Judge of Bareilly. A Rajpoot native, armed with a huge bludgeon bound with metal, had been noticed standing about near the lawn tennis court in which Mr. Tyrrell was playing, apparently watching the game. He had done playing he went towards the badminton court. The man who had had an altercation with a *chupprassee* about going so near the courts, somehow gave him the slip, and coming up behind Mr. Tyrrell d

dially upon the principles of freedom and of law. They took definite form in a proposition, submitted to the House of Commons by Lord Hartington with conspicuous ability and moderation. It is no part of the aim of this paper to explain its particular terms: but I shall endeavour to state the most important of the contentions advanced in one of our few historical debates.

It has been supposed, that the authors of the measure are charged with a breach of the Bill of Rights, or of the Mutiny Act, or both. This is an error. They are charged with the breach of something even higher than either; of one among the immemorial unwritten laws, which, according to Mr. Burke, it was the glory of the Revolution of 1688 not to create but to re-affirm, and to place beyond the reach of desecrating hands. The Mutiny Act does not enact, but recites, that it is against law to raise or keep a standing army within the United Kingdom, unless with the consent of Parliament. It also recites, and the vote of the House of Commons for each year fixes, the number; and it has been contended, against the Government, that the Crown has no right to exceed that number. This contention the Government only admit so far as it applies within the limits of the United Kingdom. It is therefore an immediate consequence that the army which Parliament gives, and which the Crown has agreed to take, for the defence of the Empire in general, and for distribution through that Empire, might, if the Crown has power or right to provide from other sources for the defence of the Colonies, be legally concentrated to a man within the United Kingdom, contrary to the intention of Parliament, and to the faith which the Crown has pledged to it.

But this is only a small part of the violence done to law or of the peril to liberty. A remote peril, doubtless, let me say in parenthesis: but it is the duty, and it is the glory, of the citizens of a free State to denounce and defeat perils to liberty while they are remote; while they are questions of the word, and not the sword, while they are matters of reform, and not of revolution.

According to the Bill of Rights, 'the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law.' Some objectors to the late measure have founded themselves upon authority [especially] of Lord Camden in 1776, and upon the admission of Lord Chancellor Bathurst, [whose Government was assailed upon the basis of the plea,] that the word 'kingdom' must be understood to include not the United Kingdom only, but other dependencies of the Crown. Even were this doubtful, it would not help the case which it has been the misfortune of the present Law Officers to be called upon to argue.

For the Bill of Rights is not the foundation of the law which forbids the Crown to keep a standing army in time of peace without consent of Parliament. It is only a peculiarly solemn and august declaration of the law; but a declaration which grew out of a particular occasion subsisting at the time in England only, and which might well be limited to that occasion. The sages of the Revolution might, with that old English instinct of not going beyond the needful, have felt that it was no more their duty to declare in that Bill the rights of the entire Empire on this point, when the entire Empire had not been assailed, than it was their duty to declare for Englishmen all the legal rights they possessed, instead of keeping to those which had been invaded by James the Second.

The law—not the law of which the Bill of Rights is the foundation, but the law which is the foundation of the Bill of Rights, is that which establishes the general incapacity of the Crown to maintain a standing army without consent of Parliament. Of this law, it is not even the oldest legal expression. The yet more venerable provision of Magna Charta, now approaching seven centuries in age, is that the King shall, immediately on the establishment of peace, dismiss all the foreign mercenaries [and others there were none] who had with their horses and their arms entered the realm, as it says, to the great hurt thereof.*

Against this allegation of the opponents, a chivalrous Attorney General to whom be all honour for his courage, has set up a counterstatement, which certainly covers its whole front. The Bill of Rights, says the gallant knight, did not declare but made the law; and made it for the kingdom only, in its narrow sense, not for the dependencies of the Crown. He took no notice of the clause, which I have cited from Magna Charta. He took no notice of the fact, that the Bill of Rights itself charged the late king with endeavouring to subvert and extirpate.....the laws and liberties of this kingdom in various ways, and among them by raising and keeping a standing army: 'all which,' it says, 'are utterly and directly contrary to the known laws, and statutes, and freedom of this realm;' further that, in full conformity with what has preceded, it 'declared' the standing army against law, and finally that, where farther on it declares and enacts the whole provisions in a mass, (sect. vi.) it describes them as 'the true ancient and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this kingdom.' So much for the character of the Bill of Rights: and on this point, the Solicitor General, though tolerably gallant too, abandoned his learned brother, and allowed the contention that it was a declaratory law.

If then it was declaratory, of what was it declaratory? Of rights limited to the soil of England? If they were so limited, then it follows that the colonists, when they left our shores to found or join a settlement abroad, did not carry with him the right to any of our laws. He had to begin again in his new home, and learn the very alphabet of civil society. He was a waif and stray, cut off from all traditional life, and set to fight as he best could with the present, and dive into the darkness of the future. What a doctrine! What a consolatory doctrine for the care-worn, often-persecuted, emigrant! What a conservative doctrine for the first Law Officer of those politicians who loudly teach, and who doubtless dream, that they care for the institutions of their fathers, and know how to link the present with the past.

The doctrine is, in my eyes, ugly, nay hideous. But is it true? Did the laws and rights of Englishmen, as a rule, follow them like their shadow, when they went to mould new communities, and laid the foundation of the greatest derivative Empire the world has ever sent? On this subject, the statesmen of the American Republic may be heard. When, under George the Third, the reaction against liberty grew bold and hardy, innovated in Colonial Administration, and drove the thirteen Colonies to revolt, they embodied in their 'Bill of Rights'† their complaints, not of sufferings merely but of 'injuries and usurpations,' whereby the king had, as they said, for 'direct object' the establishment of an 'absolute tyranny over these states.' One of them was, 'He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.'

Thus they reproduce, on the other side of the Atlantic, the spirit, and almost the words, of the Bill of Rights. It need hardly be said that of this the lawyers of the Government have taken no notice. But it is a fact of extraordinary interest. They speak not of the usual and established mode of British Government over them, but only of the most recent time, of the proceedings of George the Third. They speak of these acts as usurpations, as taking from them not only something they were entitled to, but something they had possessed. Had they had it? Not by any Act of Parliament, far less by any granted constitution. They had had it as part of the Old English Common Law, which they carried with them from these shores: and just as the philologist, if he finds a word in Sanscrit and the same word in Greek, takes these indications for a proof that the speakers of these two tongues had once had that word in common possession, so the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence unite in bearing witness to the ancient common law, which the forefathers of Englishmen and of Americans had unitedly enjoyed in the times before the branch struck out from the trunk that bore it.

It was indeed true that this application of the English Common Law to the parts of the Empire beyond sea, might be subject to modification, in cases where dependencies had been obtained by conquest after other systems of law had already obtained footing and currency within them. But it was just as palpable on the other hand that this state of things could not give any rights to the Crown as against the Imperial Parliament and the liberties of Englishmen. In Jersey and Guernsey, in Malta and Gibraltar, if old laws not English might obtain, it never could be held for a moment that they were so to obtain, as to enlarge the powers of the Crown over or against the subjects in any thing, save in the particular points wherein the variance of the local laws from the British was allowed.

Again it is true that the American Declaration of 1776 spoke of the consent of the Colonial Legislatures as that which was requisite in order to give legality to a standing army within their limits. They held, and I suppose reasonably, that, on the creation of Colonial Legislatures, there was a transfer to them, so far as local defence is concerned, of the right and duty of Parliament with regard to the maintenance of armed forces. That was a doctrine agreeable to the principles of freedom, on which our American Colonies were founded. It may be no less natural and proper that in the Dominion of Canada, and in other Colonies with elective Legislatures, and with Governments responsible to the people, such powers should be recognised. They are in entire harmony with the spirit of the Mutiny Act. Forces so raised will be raised under the conditions, which those Legislatures deem to be safe. Not a man of them will be at the disposal of the Ministers of the Crown in England; and woe would befall such ministers, if they presumed to send Indian soldiers into Canada or New South Wales without the free codsent of those Colonies.

Such being the general rights of the question as to the title of the Crown to maintain a standing army, let us next see how, in the most noteworthy historical debate that has been held in the Commons' House for many years, it was endeavoured to justify the great stretch of power on which the Ministry had ventured. This was done firstly by a variety of particular allegations of fact, each of which in turn broke down upon examination: secondly by propounding a theory which needs only to be stated in order to be condemned.

The particular allegations partook in some cases of the nature of *tu quoque*: in a species of argument indifferent, even when made good; but intolerable, when ungrounded in fact. It was admitted, that the standing army is governed and controlled by Parliament in three ways.

1. It exists only from year to year under the annual Mutiny Acts, and as Blackstone says (Kerr's Ed. i. 382), unless continued by these Acts, is disbanded *ipso facto*.

2. Its numbers are specially voted by the House of Commons, and cannot lawfully be exceeded without consent of Parliament.

3. The whole funds necessary for its maintenance are supplied by the Appropriation Act.

But it was alleged that when the Government of 1870 on the outbreak of the Franco-German War, added 20,000 men to the army, the number did not receive the sanction of Parliament. The answer was to refer to Schedule B of the Act, where it is explicitly set forth.

It was alleged that in 1863 the Government, on the occasion of a Maori War in New Zealand, sent East Indian troops, European or native, to that Colony in excess of the regular standing army. The answer was that this too was a fiction: they were not sent, though it had been thought of (under the exigency created by the actual outburst of war), and then abandoned, probably because of illegality, and another measure was substituted.

It was alleged that in Jamaica, the common law had been adjudged not to prevail. The answer given by Sir Henry James was to cite the judgment of a Chief Justice, setting forth that it did.

But these were secondary contentions. What was needful was to show that the Crown had, outside of the United Kingdom since the Irish Union, or outside of England before it, maintained a standing army in time of peace without consent of Parliament. And this was boldly alleged by the legal authorities of the Government. Ireland was their palmary example.

The Attorney-General said on the 21st (*Times*, May 22) in a speech long and vehemently applauded by his party: 'There was a considerable standing army in Ireland; and it was not until many years afterwards that any Act was passed which interfered with it.'

More astonishing still, and rising in careless hardihood with due proportion to dignity, is the statement ascribed to the Lord Chancellor on the 20th (*Times*, May 21) 'Throughout the whole of the last century we know an army was kept up in Ireland without the consent of the English Parliament. Does any one say that that was a violation of the Bill of Rights?'

But facts will not bend even to Lord Chancellors and Attorney-Generals, and in this supreme effort they were as wide of the fact's, as in the minor contentions. It was shown that these authorities, whether they did or did not, in Mr. Sheridan's language, draw upon their memories for their jokes, had for their facts most unhappily drawn upon their imaginations. In the very Mutiny Acts ever passed—those of 1689 and 1690, immediately after the Revolution—authority was given, and that too 'during this time of war,' to maintain a force 'for the reducing of Ireland,' and 'for the entire reducing of Ireland'; and so in following years. Further, as was shown by Sir Henry James, in 1692 an Act was passed for the purpose of establishing a standing army for Ireland, and of fixing the number at twelve thousand and again in 1767, when it was desired to effect an increase, this was done by another express Act of Parliament (8 Geo. III. c. 13), which raised the number to something over 15,000. The Mutiny Act of that year textually recites Minorca, Gibraltar, and 'any of His Majesty's dominions beyond seas respectively.' And these statements, which crushed to atoms the main allegation of the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General, remained at the close of the debate, on the 23rd, absolutely without reply of any sort on the part of the Government. Every effort, therefore, to show the maintenance of a standing army by the Crown in its Dependencies without consent of Parliament has thus far absolutely and entirely failed and the theory set up to sustain the recent action remains without the prop of one solitary instance demonstrated in debate.

But it is most important that the nation should observe what that theory was. It was, according to the reports, the theory of the Lord Chancellor, but it was more fully stated by the Attorney-General, and neither disavowed nor displaced by any counter-theory on the part of any other member of the Government. It is this: the Crown has power to raise and maintain standing armies, in any part of its dominions, by virtue of its prerogative, except in so far as this power is limited by statute, or by the necessity of coming to Parliament for the purpose of obtaining funds. It is so limited by statue as respects the United Kingdom. But not elsewhere. Everywhere else it prevails. The Indian forces are the Queen's forces. So that an army at present of say 200,000 men, of which the numbers depend solely on the discretion of the British Administration, and which is dependent on no renewable Mutiny Act, may be used by these Ministers all over the globe, except in the United Kingdom; and for a bank to feed that army, they have behind it the Indian Revenues of above fifty millions annually, together with powers of borrowing in India, which would largely increase their means of action. Such is our condition, as expounded by the oracles of the law under a Tory Government. Such the point to which we have receded since a Government came to power which, in its central mind, has thoroughly known, and has boldly turned to account, the blinding power of the military excitement which it has been the chief means of raising in the land.

Let us now consider what mitigations of this monstrous theory of the legal sages have been supplied from any sources more humane. The Ministers generally, and disavowing nor departing from it, must be held to be bound by it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is essentially in the same position. But he seems to give it as an opinion that if this Indian operation were to last over the year, it ought to be brought regularly and fully under the cognizance of Parliament. Of the value of this admission and estimate may be formed when it is borne in mind that during the last twenty years we have had four great wars in Europe, which have vitally affected its territorial arrangements—the wars of 1859, 1866, 1870-1, and 1877-8. Not one of those wars has lasted over the year; and two of them were despatched within a quarter of that period. Well and powerfully did Lord Hartington show that, instead of our being in a condition to dispense with old safeguards or to weaken them, we rather want new ones. Wars are made by telegram. Armies are carried by steam. New appliances have made winter, as well as summer, available for military operations. Forces are maintained during peace in such a state that days, rather than weeks or months, suffice to equip them as instruments of actual war. It is futile to say that the Crown may already, and without reference to the Indian army, abuse its prerogative of peace and war. This is true, and perhaps may require consideration. But the abuse is limited, as regards the Parliamentary Army by the three powerful checks that have been named, and by yet a fourth the statutory necessity of obtaining from Parliament an immediate sanction for the use of the Reserves. But perhaps limited yet more effectually by the fact that all the pranks, which a Government might play, must be played in our own sight and hearing, and that the constitutional machinery for the informal expression of the public sentiment would amply enable the nation to make known its sentiments. But no one of these checks applies to the Indian Army.

It can excite no great surprise if those, who treat the Common Law and the immemorial practice of the country in the manner which has been above described, are not more fastidious in regard to the restraints imposed by the modern Act for the Government of India. There are three separate portions of that Act, which it is contended by many, who have examined into the case, that Her Majesty's Ministers have broken. One is sect. 41, which provides that no charge shall be laid upon India without the assent of a majority of the Indian Council. One is sect. 56 and 57, under which Indian troops can only be lawfully employed between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, except it be under certain Orders in Council, which, as it is admitted, never have been passed. Passing on from these questions of construction, I come to the 55th section of the Act, with the framing and passing of which I had personally much to do, and which was passed for the joint purpose of saving both India and England not indeed from a stretch of power such as this, but from excesses far less dangerous and daring. The section provides that 'except in cases of invasion, or 'under other sudden an urgent necessity,' Indian revenue 'shall not without the consent' (that is, of course, the previous consent) 'of Parliament be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers.' It admitted, that the native troops have come to Malta by means of money taken out of the Indian Treasury. It is certain that there existed no legal power to repay this money. But it is denied that the Indian revenues have been applied 'to defray the expenses.' It would be just as reasonable for a bankrupt ousted from house and lands, to deny that he was in debt, because he meant to earn money to pay his creditors. According to this construction, the whole Indian army may be employed abroad by Ministers when and how they please, and when the operations are at an end, Parliament may be asked to consent by paying the bill. Only the prerogative of mercy has so far been put in use by the Minister of Finance (with whom it does not appear that the Prime Minister has expressed his agreement) that this is only provided the operations end within the year.

Such is the case upon which a triumphant majority of 121 have, against the leader and the lawyers of the Liberal party, declined either to assent, or to vote that the principles of the Constitution, and have virtually passed to the Oorder of the day,' amidst of chaos of broken statutes, dishonoured traditions, and repudiated authorities: nothing standing upright except a Constitution, which the Attorney General has kindly provided for us in lieu of the British Constitution, and which is in possession of the field, like Lot's wife, in her pillar of salt, upon the plain of Sodom. But this majority will like other majorities pass to its account: and may find a niche in that temple where are enshrined the memories of such majorities as supported Sacheverel, as made the Amirican War, and as passed the Six Acts. But let no man deem that the action of the minority has been in all ways a blank like its Parliamentary value upon the balance of ayes and noes. It may and it must influence the future action of Ministers, far more than it will be influenced by the long array that followed them into the lobby. We hear of no new despatch of troops from India, no new preparation in India. The mine has been opened; but it is full of a fire-damp which makes it perilous to work. It is hardly too much to say that Lord Hartington, if he cannot undo the past, has made the future safe.

It is not possible to open up in these pages financial offences, serious as they are, which have been entailed upon the Government by their assault upon the Constitution. They have been, so to speak, obliged to announce to us in the Budget, as the probable expenditure of the year, that which they knew was not the probable expenditure of the year; and their assertion that the revenues of India have not defrayed any charge is equivalent to the assertion that the House of Commons is not an independent body, free to impose or not to impose charge upon its constituents, but is the tool and plaything of the Minister, and has no choice but to register his bidding.

Apart from the breach of law, and apart from these violations of well established and understood obligation to Parliament, is the grave subject of the policy of this measure: of the view which ought to have been taken of it, had the form been as agreeable to all the constitutional and legal proprieties, as it has unhappily been opposed to them. It is probable that time must elapse before a full and adequate view can be had of this question, such is the multitude of its aspects. There is one thing in its favour the presumable addition which it makes to our European strength: and the large number of persons, who cannot look at two ideas at the same time, or balance one idea against another, have in the martial excitement of the hour been torn away by the force of this inducement, as the daughters of Pandareos were born by the Storm-winds of antiquity to the ocean-border of the world. Any judgment, that I venture now to pass upon it, is a provisional, and not a final judgment.

(To be continued.)

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* 21 statim post pacis reformationem amovebimus de regno omnes alienigenas milites balistarios servientes stipendiarios, qui venerint cum equis et armis ad nocumentum regni.—Magna Charta, 9 c. 66 (a. D. 1215).

† The declaration of July 4, 1776.

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MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLAOTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.
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ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
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Tweed Suits ..... Rs. 25 | Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits ..... Rs. 25
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White Shirts with Linen Fittings ..... per doz. Rs. 48 | Silk and Wool Shirts ..... each Rs. 8
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.
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WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

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Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

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Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

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LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ..... Rs. 90, 100, 120, 185
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled 350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality ..... 350 and 500
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Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters 350
Do. with Calendar 400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes ..... 500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes ..... 700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c. ..... 1,200 to 2,000
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Brass Chronographs, watch size 80
Silver do. do. 90
Brass do. large size 65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.
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A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.
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Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.
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TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
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HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,
Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
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